

WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair and cool to-day and to-morrow;
diminishing northwest winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 75; lowest, 55.
Detailed weather reports on last page.

The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

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AUSTRIAN OFFENSIVE STOPPED; MOST OF GROUND REWON; LUDENDORFF REFUSES VIENNA'S APPEAL TO SEND FOOD; 900,000 ALREADY SENT TO FRANCE, GENERAL MARCH SAYS

FIVE BILLION IN HOUSE BILL FOR PERSHING GUNS

Provision Made for General
"to Cross Rhine in Force
Well Equipped."

BASED UPON A LONG WAR

Three Armies With a Total of
4,125,000 Men Are Fig-
ured On in Measure.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Indirectly revealing that the United States is preparing for a long war, the largest fortifications appropriation bill in the country's history was reported to the House today by the Appropriations Committee.

Although the bill is by custom called the fortifications bill, virtually the entire appropriation is for the construction of defense and fortifications, but for field artillery and ammunition for Gen. Pershing's army in France. For the latter slightly more than \$5,000,000,000 in cash and authorizations are provided for in a bill showing a total of \$5,435,096,224.

Reporting the bill to the House, Representative William P. Borah (Maine), chairman of the fortifications sub-committee, furnished a statement showing that the field artillery programme, including contract authorizations for the future, "provides for a programme for three armies, each army consisting of 1,375,000 men, a total of 4,125,000."

Programme Taxes U. S. Resources.

That the Government is to build a great arsenal near Pittsburgh for the manufacture of guns and that the programme of gun construction is so large that it has taxed the utmost production resources of this country, are shown in the Borah report.

The establishment of the new Government plant for big gun manufacture reveals that the army is apparently planning ahead for a war of two or more years. It is estimated that some of the larger guns to be manufactured at this special arsenal will require one and a half years for completion.

The concluding sentence in Chairman Borah's memorandum significantly says:

"While no plans were laid before the committee other than the plan for equipping 3,000,000 men for field operations in France, therefore any surmises indulged in are personal, but I can draw from this programme of big guns that the American army will be prepared to cross the Rhine in full force and full strength commensurate with any obstacle which may encounter."

Details of the big gun programme are necessarily withheld and the vastness of the Government's artillery programme is indicated only by the authorization for an outlay of \$5,000,000,000 for guns and ammunition alone. Hearings on the fortifications bill have not been published and when published will be in censored form.

Division of the Big Sum.

The statement of the sub-committee chairman reporting the bill says in part: "This bill carries total appropriations of \$5,435,096,224, of which \$2,623,465,845 is in contract authorizations and \$2,811,630,379 in cash. The estimate upon which this bill was authorized upon which this total of \$5,918,387,581."

"However, this represents the aggregate of a large number of original and supplemental estimates, some of which were withdrawn, some superseded, some duplicated and some portions of overlapping programmes."

"The committee represents a substantial agreement with the officers of the War Department upon all of the large figures of the programme."

"This bill is like no other fortifications bill ever presented to Congress. The paramount need of the hour is to provide for an ample programme of field artillery for the use of the army in Europe. The other items in the bill must be subordinated to this, not because of lack of merit, but because of relative importance."

"For the artillery programme \$500,000,000 is allowed in cash and \$279,731,285 in contract authorization, making a total of \$779,731,285. For the purchase and manufacture of ammunition for these guns the amount allowed is \$2,000,000,000 in cash and contract authorizations of \$1,793,734,550. These two items provide for a programme for three armies, each army consisting of 1,375,000 men."

Formulated by Pershing.

It was formulated by Gen. Pershing, approved by the Allied War Council in Paris and by the General Staff of the War Department here.

"A certain number of field guns are allotted to each division corps and army, and in addition to this there is a programme of heavy ordnance embracing the 10, 12 and 14 inch guns and the 16 inch mortars. Included also are a number of guns that have been transferred from the navy for the use of the army."

"Some of these are spare guns of the most modern type, which are a reserve stock for the fleet and not actually needed for the equipment of any naval vessel. Others constitute obsolete guns of short range which are no longer used."

Continued on Fifth Page.

Two-thirds of German U-Boats Already Sunk

PARIS, June 22.—Two-thirds of the German submarines launched are already at the bottom of the sea, according to a statement made to the deputies by the Under Secretary of the Navy.

"And," continued the Under Secretary, "we are destroying them twice as fast as they are building them."

U. S. HEROES WIN MORE MEDALS

Deeds of Valor at Front
Attributed to Men From All Parts
of America.

N. Y. CHAPLAIN IN BRAVE

Wounded Lad Cries When Sent
to Rear—Pershing Man
Leads Captors Astray.

By RAYMOND G. CARROLL.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

"Public Ledger."

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WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, June 22.—The fighting by the Americans west of Chateau Thierry, in Belleau and around the French towns of Bourchere, St. Vaux and Laroche, has been recognized by the French Croix de Guerre. Other heroes are soon to be rewarded by the American Medal of Honor or the Distinguished Service Cross.

Major John A. Hughes of Philadelphia showed himself a gallant, courageous and determined commander of men by inflicting heavy losses on the enemy, capturing many prisoners, twenty machine guns and six minenwerfers.

Private Frank Lahaye of Council Bluffs, Ia., sent out with a group of five others to hold a bridge near Bourchere, performed a feat which already has gained for him a reputation as a real fighter. He told his own story, simply and directly.

"At the bridge we were joined by another group of three," said Private Lahaye. "The first from enemy machine guns became very hot. I dropped all three of the other group."

"A bullet set fire to the fine of my ammunition and with me two companions I fell slowly back. My partner came down and I had to stop to adjust them. I found myself alone."

"I reached a creek and from the bank saw a German waist deep in the water in the act of setting his machine gun going upon our troops. I shot him and he fell. I then went on to the German who were coming up after me. I shot 600 rounds and then made my way to our lines with the Germans hurling hot potato masher grenades at me all the way."

Lahaye has Indian blood in his veins. Private James Tucker, Thornton, Texas, during a terrific enemy bombardment in Bois de Belleau on June 12 kept on delivering messages. Once his entire route was swept by heavy fire. He was facing death on each trip.

Private John Kukiocki of Milwaukee in a company cook and, according to his captain had no business at the fighting front.

Tears Are Not Found Pain.

Your correspondent found one younger in a hospital crying like a baby. I asked him: "Are you in great pain?" to which he replied:

"No, sir. They brought me out of the fight with ten rounds of ammunition that I did not have time to fire. A field surgeon approached one of our boys with a severe sprained out on his chin."

"You are wounded," he said. "Please let me stay," quickly replied the soldier. "I was only leaning up against a German barrage. The Boche lifted it and I fell against the trench and cut my chin."

There is a soldier here both of whose parents were born in Germany and he is a citizen of America. Back in Gettysburg camp he was tried for desertion and acquitted. As a member of a machine gun company near Chateau Thierry he was cut off and captured by a German patrol party of twenty-five. He was a German Captain said to a German sergeant that they had lost their bearings. The prisoner spoke up and said he was a German and would direct them.

Leads His Captors Astray.

"Come along this way with me," he said.

Knowing that his chances of escape were only about one in 10,000, he led the enemy group directly up to our lines. Along with the Germans he was shot down by our machine gunners. Strangely enough, he will recover. All the Germans were killed, wounded or made prisoners.

Gunnery Sergeant Charles Hoffman of New York city, who is a detail, ran up against hidden German machine guns

Continued on Second Page.

TROOPS ABROAD BEAT SCHEDULE BY FIVE MONTHS

Tremendous Additions Made
in Last Two Weeks
Despite U-Boats.

ALL ARE MAKING GOOD

Chief of Staff Issues Optimistic
Statement Concerning
Conditions on All Fronts.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—More than 900,000 American troops have left for Europe from the shores of the Atlantic in the last five months of the programme in the vitally important matter of troop transportation overseas, according to Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, who brought these and other salient facts out in his weekly talk with the newspaper men today.

The situation in Europe looks more and more favorable to the success of the Allies and the United States, Gen. March indicated in his general summing up of developments. The Chief of Staff's conference today bristled with important facts, and the General talked straight from the shoulder and also answered questions wherever possible.

The announcement that more than 900,000 troops had now been shipped indicates the speed with which this task of unparalleled magnitude is being carried out. Last Saturday Gen. March announced that the 500,000 mark had been passed, and on the preceding Monday Secretary of War Baker announced that more than 700,000 had been shipped. Thus within two weeks the number of American troops shipped overseas has grown in such proportion that official announcements add 200,000 to the total and all this, it is explained, in spite of Germany's desperate effort to retard troop transportation by sending U-boats to American waters.

All Have Made Good So Far.

This 500,000, Gen. March explained, is made up of Regular Army troops, National Guard, National Army and 12,000 marines. Those who have so far been in action have "delivered the goods," and the teamwork between infantry, field artillery, and particularly the staff, has been excellent.

Several American officers are cited by Gen. March in connection with their work in face of the enemy. Major Gen. Robert L. Bullard, commanding the First Division, is mentioned for his work at the battle of Cantigny.

Major Gen. T. M. McNair, commanding the Rainbow Division, which was organized from National Guard units in all the States, is referred to as having done "high grade work."

Gen. James G. Harbord, who was recently Pershing's chief of staff, is mentioned in connection with the successful American operations at Chateau Thierry. Gen. March regards the general situation as "looking well" and he pointed out that the check of the Austrian offensive and the lull on the western front have helped the Allies and the United States. "This permits the flow of American power steadily to reinforce the allied and American ranks so that the day when German superiority of fighting strength on the western front will vanish draws hourly nearer. In this connection despatches from Paris to the effect that the man power on both sides now about balances may be highly significant."

Expects New German Drive.

But Gen. March does not want the public to believe that the struggle is nearing its end or that the Germans have shot their bolt so far as their offensive is concerned. He indicated that the real struggle is just beginning and that the enemy, after retreating his combat divisions, will resume the drive and keep hammering persistently with all her power of desperation. Gen. March in his talk said:

"This week's interest is primarily along the Italian front. The operations Continued on Sixth Page.

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GERMAN AID 'IMPOSSIBLE,' VIENNA MAYOR IS TOLD

Kaiser's Quartermaster-General Says He Diverted
Supplies From West Front and Has No More
Available—Budapest Also Declines.

PARIS, June 22.—A despatch from Basel, Switzerland, to the Havas Agency says that Gen. Ludendorff, First Quartermaster-General of the German armies, in reply to an appeal from the Mayor of Vienna for assistance in the food crisis, said:

"My best thanks for the expression of your faithful sentiments. I would, from my heart, help the population of Vienna in its serious difficulties, but it is unfortunately impossible from German sources. More than ever before all the importations of cereals from the Ukraine, Rumania and Bessarabia have been allotted, without exception, to Austria."

"Notwithstanding the difficulties of our own food situation, I placed in April, May and June shipments destined for the west front at the disposition of Austria. But now there are no more reserves of this sort and I am not in a position to furnish other aid."

In a similar vein, the Mayor of Budapest, after expressing his sympathy for Vienna's situation, declares it is impossible for him to aid the inhabitants of the Austrian capital. He adds, however, that he was passing forward the request for assistance to the Hungarian Food Minister.

TO LAUNCH 89 SHIPS JULY 4

America Will Set New World's
Record With 439,886 Tons
Going Into Water.

MAY BE FIVE MORE CRAFT

Pacific Coast Yards Lead With
43 Vessels, Tonnage Be-
ing 250,700.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Almost half a million tons of shipping, 37 steel and 52 wooden vessels, will slide into the waters of the Atlantic, the Pacific and the Gulf from American yards July 4 in an epoch making celebration.

The vessels to be launched have a tonnage nearly 50,000 greater than the entire sea tonnage produced in the United States in 1901, the record prewar year in American shipbuilding.

All of the vessels are under construction in the yards operating under the Emergency Fleet Corporation of the Shipping Board. The day's launchings will set a new record for the United States and the world.

Every Launching a Fete.

In every shipbuilding city of the nation a big celebration will centre about the launchings and as the eighty-nine freighters take the water one after another to do their share in the war for the independence of nations a new chapter will be given to America's great national holiday.

The celebration, planned and executed by Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board and Director-General Schwab of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, with the aid of their assistants, is believed by these officials to be the most fitting observance of the day possible and one that should warm the heart of every American. It will show clearly the progress being made in shipbuilding, the nation's greatest need.

There is not a shipbuilding city that will not have at least one launching, and the list of eighty-nine vessels scheduled for the day grows and grows by five at least before Independence Day rolls around.

Comparisons Drawn.

The eighty-nine vessels that are certain to be launched have a deadweight tonnage of 439,886. This is 250,000 tons greater than the entire launching of 1901. In addition, it is one-third more than the seaborne tonnage launched in the fiscal year 1915-16, when American yards were speeded up by orders from the Allies.

The launchings July 4 will exceed by eighteen the number of hulls and by 85,432 deadweight ton the amount of tonnage launched during the entire month of May, which set a world's record.

The vessels will be capable of a service sufficient to maintain 145,000 American fighting men in France. The best figures available show that three tons of shipping in service is necessary for each man on the battle front to keep him in food, clothes, munitions and supplies of all sorts.

The thirty-seven steel hulls have a total tonnage of 254,684 and will include the 12,500 ton cargo carrier William Penn, the 12,000 ton Challenger of the same type, the three destroyers, Independence, Victrola and Delaware, all of the 11,500 ton class; three refrigerating ships of 9,400 tons each; eight of the 8,800 ton freighters, and so on down the list. The Lake Pearl, a 2,300 ton vessel, which is to glide into the waters of Lake Michigan, will have the baby honors of the day. The average tonnage of the steel vessels is 4,535.

With the exception of the 4,700 ton Beechland and two others of 4,000 tons, the fifty-two wooden hulls which are to be launched are of the 3,500 ton type. Their total tonnage is 185,200.

Elizabeth Man a German Captive.

OTTAWA, June 22.—The following American names appear in today's overseas casualty list: Prisoner of war, E. Ambrose, Elizabeth, N. J.; killed accidentally, T. H. Fagan, Long Island, N. Y.

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DEAD GERMANS TO DRESS LIVING

Shortage of Clothes Brings
Suggestion to Seize
Garments.

TABLES BARE OF LINEN

Hotel Napsery to Be Confiscated
for Use of Babies After
July 15.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, June 22.—Clothing in Germany has now become almost as scarce as food. Perhaps nothing could more graphically reveal the clothing plight of Germany than a proposal just put forward by Justice Otto Polg, a prominent Berlin lawyer, that the Government should forthwith enact a law making it compulsory for the heirs of dead people or the administrators of their estates to turn over to the state all the clothing left by the deceased persons.

He said that the German death rate, owing both to casualties in the battlefield and to the mortality caused by the desperate food conditions at home, is rising by leaps and bounds.

"What becomes of the clothes left behind by all these people?" he asks. "Why should they not be given to the living? The dead no longer need them."

After July 15 it will be illegal for any hotel, restaurant or other public house to serve meals on tablecloths. Such tablecloths and napkins as these establishments now possess will be confiscated and utilized primarily for baby linen.

GERMAN PLANE DESTROYED.

British Report Two of Their Own
Machines Missing.

LONDON, June 22.—The War Office communication dealing with aerial activities, issued to-night, says:

In spite of adverse weather conditions on the 21st instant, some anti-aircraft cooperation, photographic reconnaissance and patrols were carried out by our aeroplanes. One hostile machine was destroyed. Two of our machines are missing.

WATCH U. S. BAD BOYS,
GERMANS CAUTIONED

Deserter Says Comrades Are
Anxious to Quit.

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, June 22.—The American soldiers now regarded by their German antagonists as "bad boys" for whom the German soldiers are cautioned to "look out," according to a young German deserter who surrendered in the American lines on the Marne last night. This willing prisoner added that conditions in the German lines were growing constantly worse. He had deserted because he was war weary and undecided, he declared that many of his fellows also would desert if they had the chance.

There have been lively machine gun and rifle fire actions and intermittent artillery fire in the northern section of the Heloux Wood, where the Americans gradually are encroaching on the remnants of the German machine gun nests. Otherwise the Marne front has been quiet.

The Twenty-eighth German Division has been relieved by the Eighty-seventh. The newcomers are said to be only a second rate division, whereas the Twenty-eighth was considered by the Germans as one of their best.

BERLIN, via London, June 22.—"Partial attacks by the French and American forces on the Marne front," says the official report from general headquarters to-day, "were repulsed with great slaughter."

Germans Import Captives.

GENOVA, June 22.—The Germans are making more and more allied prisoners, both officers and men, along the Rhine and in frontier towns, says the *Lausanne Gazette*. An Alsatian newspaper reports that five allied prisoners were killed and six wounded during a recent air raid on Thionville, Germany.

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ROTTERS SHOT IN AUSTRIA AS MUTINY GROWS

Nine Dead and 36 Wounded
in One Conflict Between
Workers and Police.

GENERAL CRY FOR FOOD

Germany to Send 5,000 Tons
of Grain on Promise That
It Be Returned.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, June 22.—A great strike movement is sweeping Vienna and has spread to Budapest, where nine strikers were killed and thirty-six wounded in a clash with the police at the Government railway shops, according to advices reaching here to-day from Austria. The *Arbeiter Zeitung* is the authority for the news of the strike in Vienna, but the heavy censorship of the messages going out of Austria capital will not permit any discussion as to its extent or whether there have been losses of life in clashes with the police and soldiers.

The *Arbeiter Zeitung* also says that the Labor Council, which submitted detailed demands to the Government and expressed the hope that the partial strike in the industrial world would be sufficient to induce the Government that wages and food conditions urgently needed reform, has decided that an extension of the strike is inadvisable pending negotiations.

Police has experienced rioting, and the police reinforced by soldiers returned from the front, are taking measures to prevent a recurrence of the outbreaks, according to other Vienna newspapers. In the street disorders trams have been overturned and stores and cafes openly attacked. Bakers' wagons have been pillaged in the hunt for bread, the shortage of which, with the general insufficiency of all other foods, is the cause of the general disturbances throughout Austria to-day.

Officials Appeal for Food.

The Municipal Council of Vienna, according to a despatch by the Havas Agency via Basel, Switzerland, has drawn resolutions calling the attention of the Government to the grave danger of the situation and the menace of more outbreaks unless steps are taken immediately to alleviate the present food shortage.

The Burgo-master of Vienna has informed the Council that the situation is growing worse and that after the week end it will be impossible to continue the delivery of potatoes.

In the strike movement it is known that 50,000 workers have left their jobs in the Government arsenal, the Vulcan factories and in Worschlagers. Apparently fearing further disorders as the strike movement spreads, the Vienna authorities have warned the parents of children that they will be held responsible for the actions of their offspring and that the police and soldiers are being ordered to enforce order if necessary at the point of the bayonet and with machine guns.

Among the reports reaching here to-day was one that an attempt had been made on the life of Emperor Charles of Austria. This despatch was from Amsterdam and the London News, where the exchange heard the circular from the report. It has been unconfirmed from other sources.

The Times correspondent at The Hague is informed through a Dutch source that the remnants of some severely tried Austrian regiments arrived in Vienna. The 15th and 16th divisions were slightly wounded. These troops were employed on the 15th to patrol the city, but their bearing was such that they were withdrawn the following day. All public buildings in Vienna are now guarded by cavalry. The police heretofore have been able to disperse such gatherings as were held.

Bulgarians Take a Hand.

From the same source it is learned that a Bulgarian commission has arrived in Vienna to negotiate with the Austrian Government concerning a change in relations with Germany.

The Times correspondent also informs that the Austrian Government has decided to collect the harvest in Austria, Germany and Hungary will in the future be strictly a state affair owing to the fact that Austria now uses the new harvest year without any supplies what, ever and therefore the best possible method of securing grain must be adopted.

A despatch from Vienna reports that Germany has decided to send 5,000 tons of grain from her military stocks to Austria. Germany has agreed to return a similar amount of grain must be returned before July 15.

Premier Admits Rioting.

Dr. Alexander Wekerle, the Premier, speaking before the Hungarian Chamber of Deputies yesterday, made a statement concerning the industrial strike and referred to the serious trouble in factories and on railways and the extension of the strike to the general public.

The Premier told how the strike in a locomotive works stopped the police and in return were fired upon, four of their number being killed and fourteen wounded. The proceedings in the Chamber ended in a sharp exchange between Premier Wekerle and Count Kautsky, leader of the independent party.

The workers demanded a wage increase of over 160 per cent, which would place them on an equality with the employees of private enterprises. The strike lasted for a whole week, after this demand had been granted Dr. Wekerle said an inquiry would be instituted to determine whether the use of arms against the strikers was necessary.

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Full Union of Teutons Sought in New Treaty

AMSTERDAM, June 22.—Count Theodore Bathanyani, discussing in the Hungarian lower house the negotiations for a renewal of the Austro-Hungarian-German alliance, said the statement of Friedrich von Payer, Imperial German Vice-Chancellor, indicated the complete unification of Austria-Hungary and Germany.

Dr. Alexander Wekerle, the Hungarian Premier, in replying said the negotiations for a closer alliance were only in the initial stages. He considered it important that customs duties should be reduced and a free list, far reaching if possible, drawn up and from time to time extended.

Systematic attacks had been made on the Germans, the Premier said, but the Government would see that illegal incitements did not go unpunished and that public meetings likely to inflame popular feeling would be broken up.

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